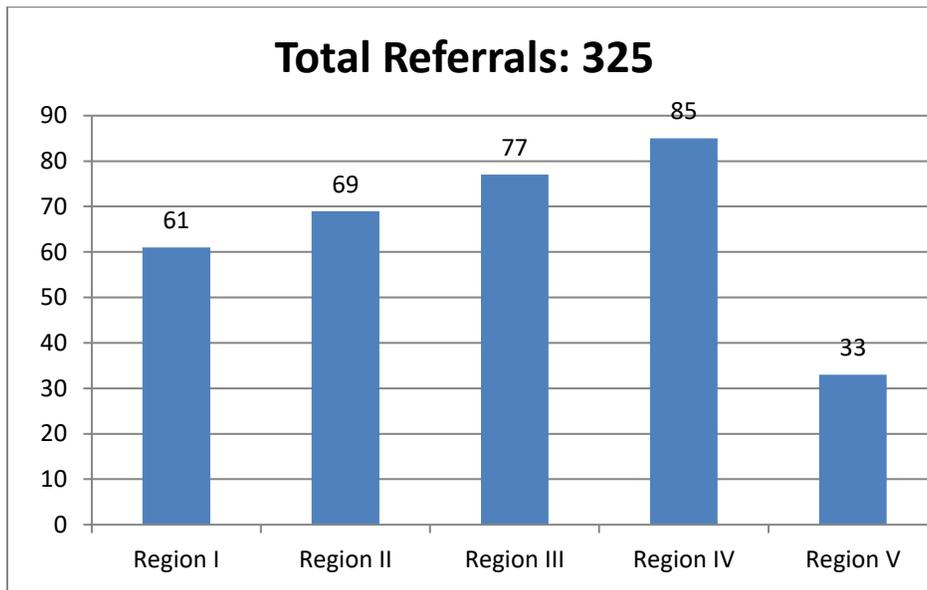


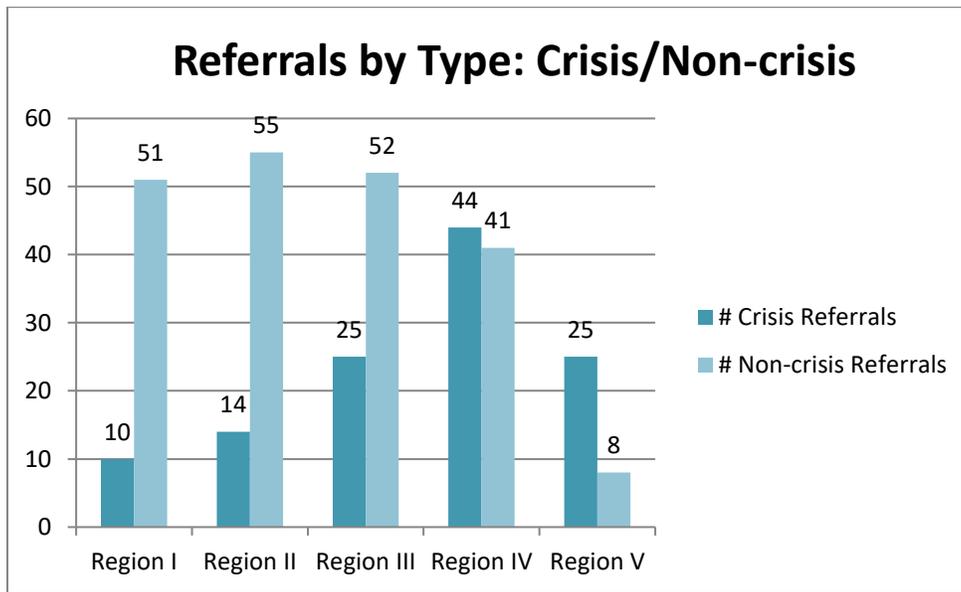
REACH Data Summary Report-Children: Q4-FY22

This report provides data summarizing the referral activity, service provision, and residential outcomes for children served by the children’s REACH programs during the third quarter of fiscal year 2022 (April 1, 2022 through June 30, 2022). The modifications in services due to COVID-19 precautions, such as utilizing telehealth for a crisis response, are also reflected in the data throughout this document. It should be noted that as of January 1, 2022, Horizon Behavioral Health is no longer operating the Child REACH program for Region 1; Region Ten Community Services Board now operates this program.

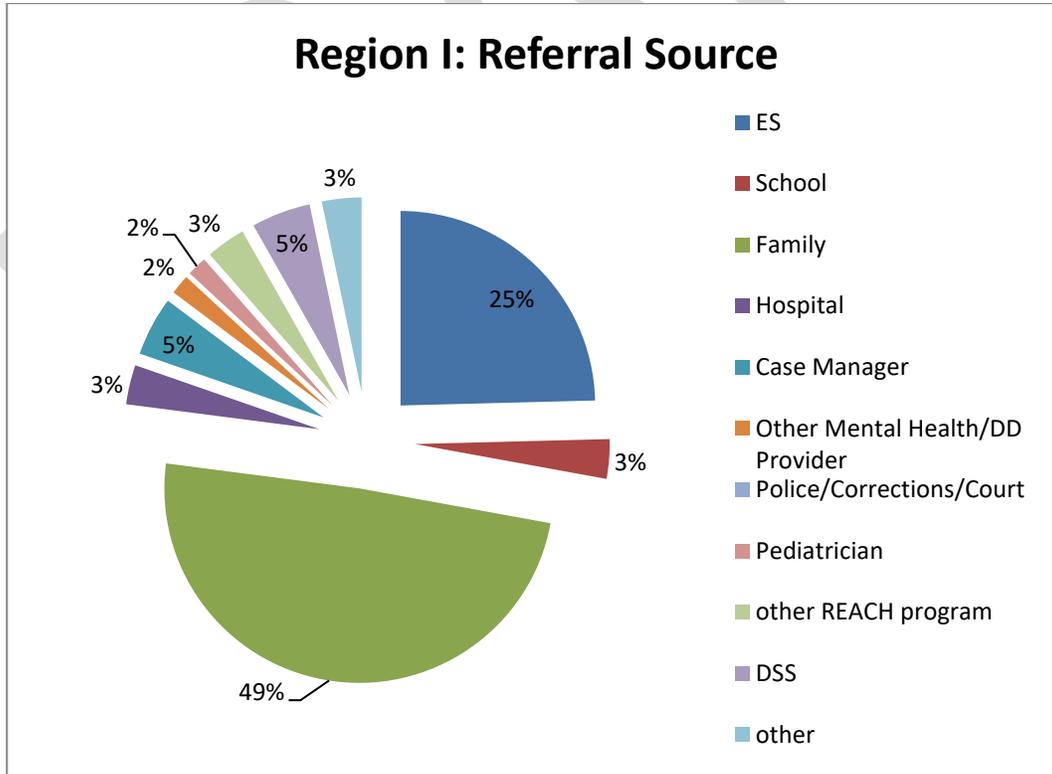
REACH Referral Process

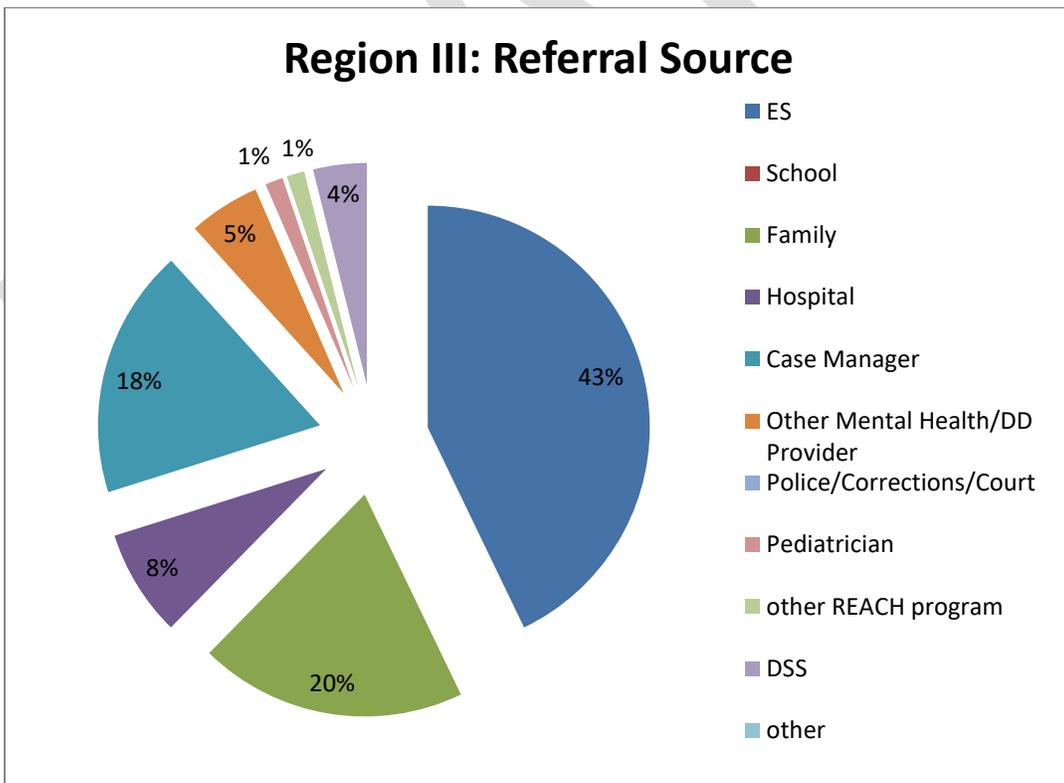
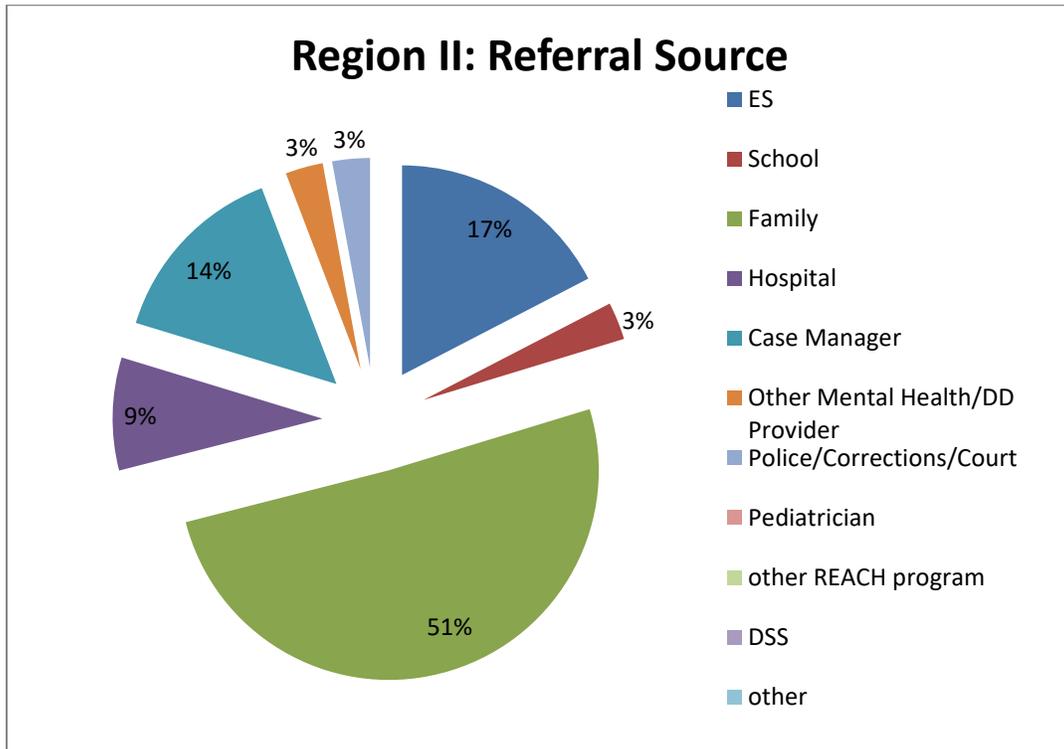


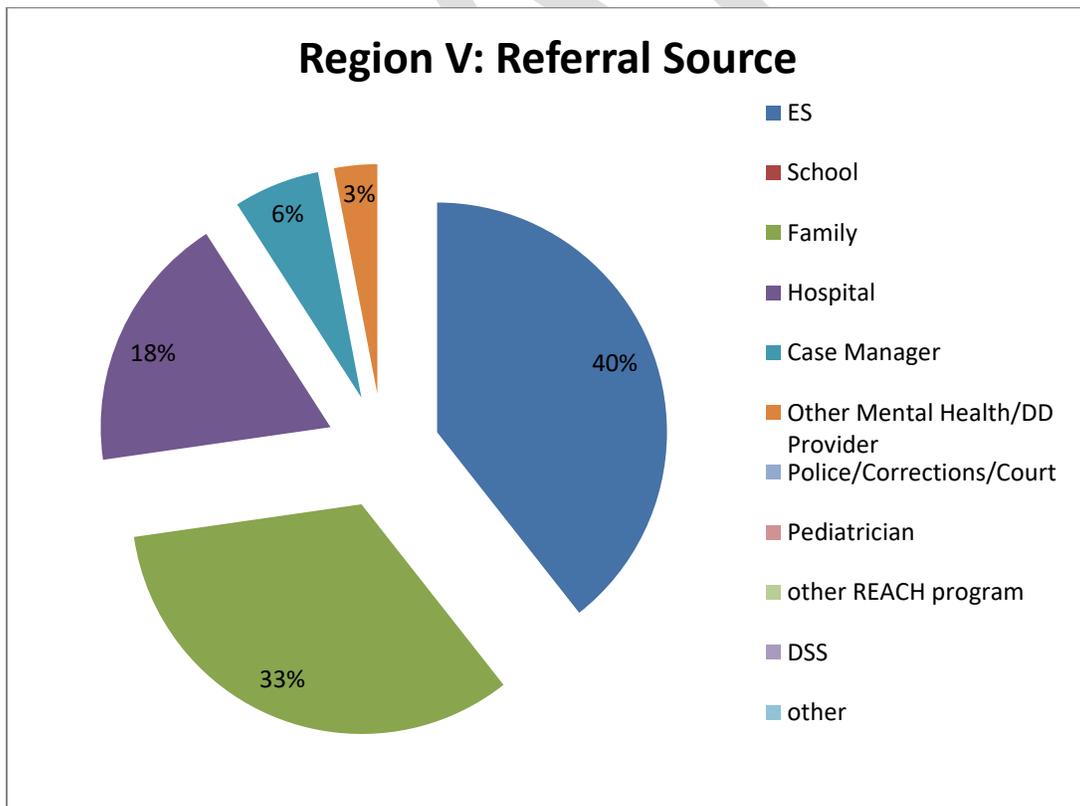
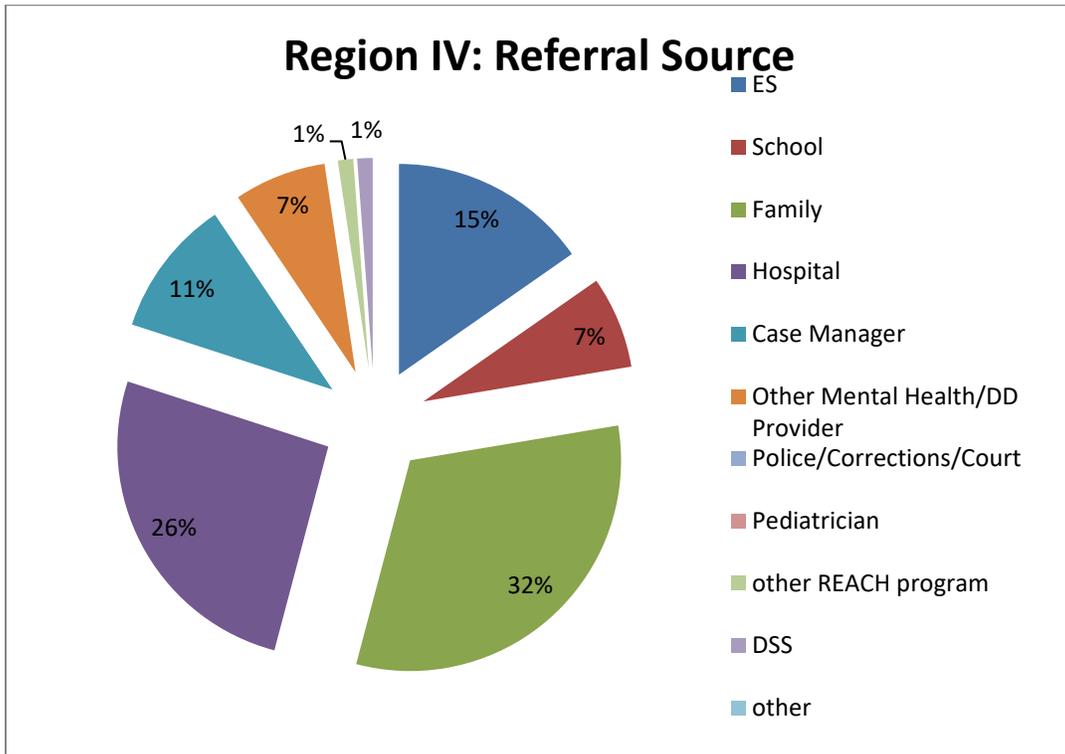
Statewide referrals totaled 325 children and youth for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2022 (FY22) for the Children’s REACH programs. This is a decrease from the previous quarter (338). The table on the following page segments referrals that were crisis in nature (i.e. need to be seen the same day) and those that were non-crisis or of lesser acuity.



The referral sources provide a perspective on how the programs are establishing themselves within the communities they serve. The five charts below provide a regional breakdown of referral source data. The subsequent table provides data concerning the day of the week and time of day that referrals are received by the programs.







REACH Quarterly Report: Children
 Quarter 4: FY2022

Referral Time	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Totals
Monday-Friday	61	62	68	78	29	298
Weekends/Holidays	0	7	9	7	4	27
7am -2:59pm	39	36	44	42	8	169
3pm - 10:59pm	22	26	29	40	20	137
11pm – 6:59am	0	7	4	3	5	19

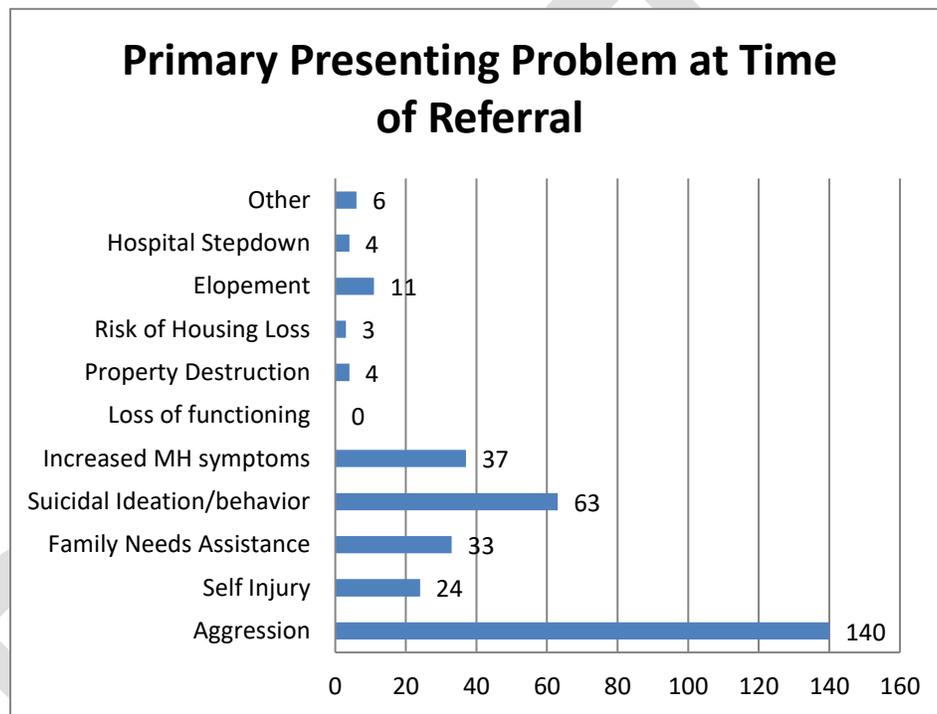
Also of interest to the Commonwealth is ensuring that the REACH programs serve both the ID and the DD communities. The regions are all reporting that they serve more individuals with only a developmental disability as opposed to both a developmental and intellectual disability. “Unknown” refers to individuals who are still in the referral process at the end of the quarter and documentation of disability is being verified, and “None” references individuals for whom a referral was taken but diagnostic criteria was not substantiated.

Diagnosis	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Totals
ID Only	0	4	3	16	4	27
DD Only	28	57	63	62	25	235
ID/DD	9	5	9	3	3	29
None/Unknown	24	3	2	4	1	34
Totals	61	69	77	85	33	325

Aggression continues to be the most common reason for a referral to the REACH program. Aggressive behavior includes physical aggression and verbal threats. The following table summarizes primary presenting problems by region.

	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Totals
<i>Presenting Problems</i>						
Aggression	29	32	36	30	13	140
Self-injury	5	2	5	9	3	24
Family Needs Assistance	5	10	8	7	3	33
Suicidal Ideation/behavior	9	11	14	17	12	63
Increased MH symptoms	9	14	3	9	2	37
Loss of functioning	0	0	0	0	0	0

Property Destruction	1	0	3	0	0	4
Risk of Housing Loss	0	0	1	2	0	3
Elopement	3	0	2	6	0	11
Hospital Stepdown	0	0	0	4	0	4
Other	0	0	5	1	0	6
Total	61	69	77	85	33	325



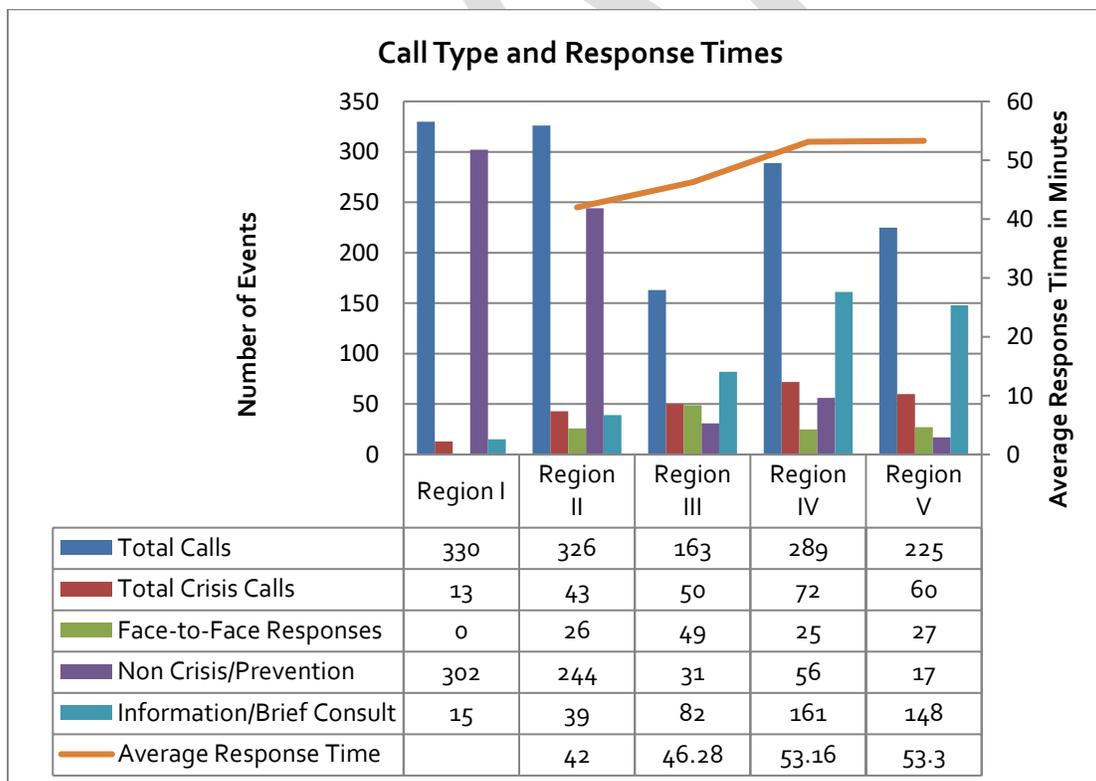
REACH Crisis Response

Each of the five regional REACH programs operates a crisis line 24-hours per day, seven days per week. Calls coming into the crisis lines may be from existing REACH families or from families or care providers in the midst of an escalating situation. Calls are responded to in one of two ways: either by telephone consultation or through an on-site, face-to-face assessment and intervention. As the crisis line allows an individual to access a trained clinician 24/7, it is being used more and more frequently by REACH consumers and their circles of support to maintain stability or to assist the individual in problem solving through a stressful situation. The crisis line is becoming a primary tool of prevention for some of the programs. REACH clinicians are expected to respond in-person to situations that meet the acuity level of a crisis, and this includes partnering with

emergency services prescreening staff when a Temporary Detention Order is being considered. Non-crisis calls that are received by the programs are understood to serve a preventive role and may be a prescribed element within a written Crisis Education and Prevention Plan (CEPP). Domains of interest related to crisis line activity include the following:

- Crisis calls
- In-person assessment/intervention
- Telephone intervention
- Prevention
- Total crisis line activity
- Average response time

A summary of information related to crisis calls and responses is depicted in the graph below. Please note that this graph encompasses all calls received on the crisis line during the review cycle. It includes on-site responses to existing REACH consumers, repeat calls from individuals, as well as new referrals who may be contacting REACH for the first time. Therefore, call totals when combined across categories will exceed the total number of referrals for the quarter. As has been noted in previous reports, crisis line activity and referral activity are best understood as separate elements.



The graph on the previous page details calls activity for the programs over the fourth quarter of FY22. Average response time is graphed on the secondary y-axis as an orange line, both to emphasize it and to allow any variability to be clearly seen. Also noted in the data listed is the impact of COVID-19 in relation to the in-person crisis responses (“face to face response”). Due to precautions related to COVID-19 all programs utilized at least some component of telehealth in order to continue to be a part of the crisis response. The number of responses via telehealth for each region varied across regions, as follows: Region 1, 100%; Region 2, 40%; Region III, 2%; Region IV, 65%; and Region V, 55% via telehealth. The table below offers the reader a more comprehensive view of response time data by breaking it into 30-minute increments. Region I did not have any face-to-face responses (all telehealth). Region III responded to 98% and Region V responded to 96% of their face-to-face calls within the required 2-hour timeframe for a region designated as rural. Region II responded to 88% of their calls and Region IV responded to 72% of their calls within the 1-hour timeframe for a region designated as “urban.”

Region	Region I Rural	Region II Urban	Region III Rural	Region IV Urban	Region V Rural	Totals
0-30 Minutes	n/a	8	23	8	10	49
31-60 Minutes	n/a	15	12	10	8	45
61-90 Minutes	n/a	3	9	5	4	21
91-120 Minutes	n/a	0	4	1	4	9
121+ Minutes	n/a	0	1	1	1	3
Totals	0	26	49	25	27	127

Region II: delayed response due to traffic; Region III: delayed response due to travel/distance; Region IV: delayed response due to inclement weather/distance; Region V: delayed response due to multiple calls

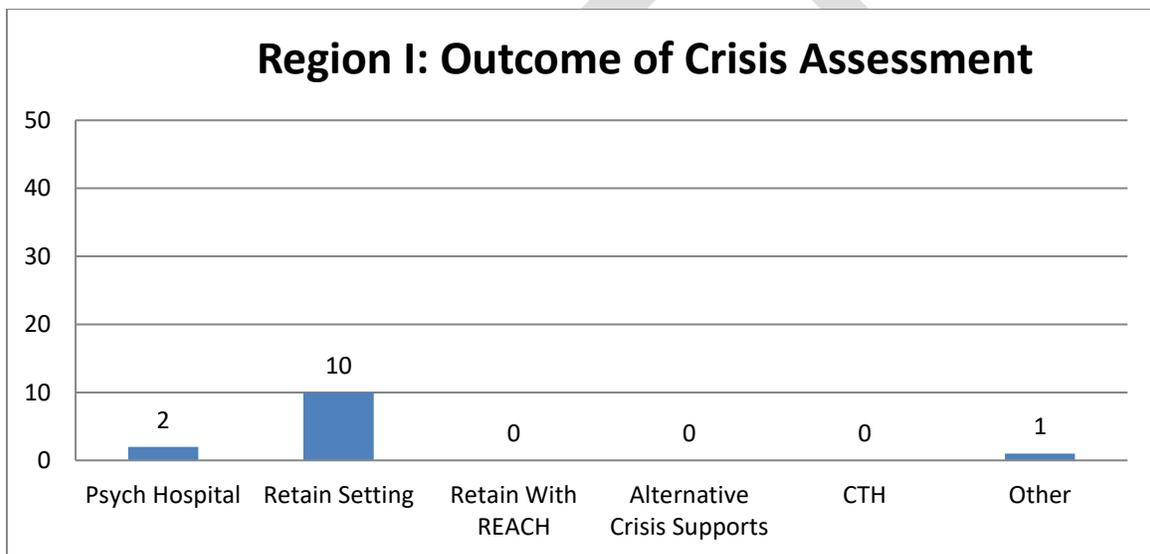
Location of Crisis Assessments

Assessment Location	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Totals
Family Home	2	16	29	27	27	101
Hospital/Emergency Room	7	16	9	34	33	99
Emergency Services/CSB	4	6	10	3	0	23
School	0	4	1	4	0	9
Residential Provider	0	0	0	3	0	3
Other	0	1	1	1	0	3
Totals	13	43	50	72	60	238

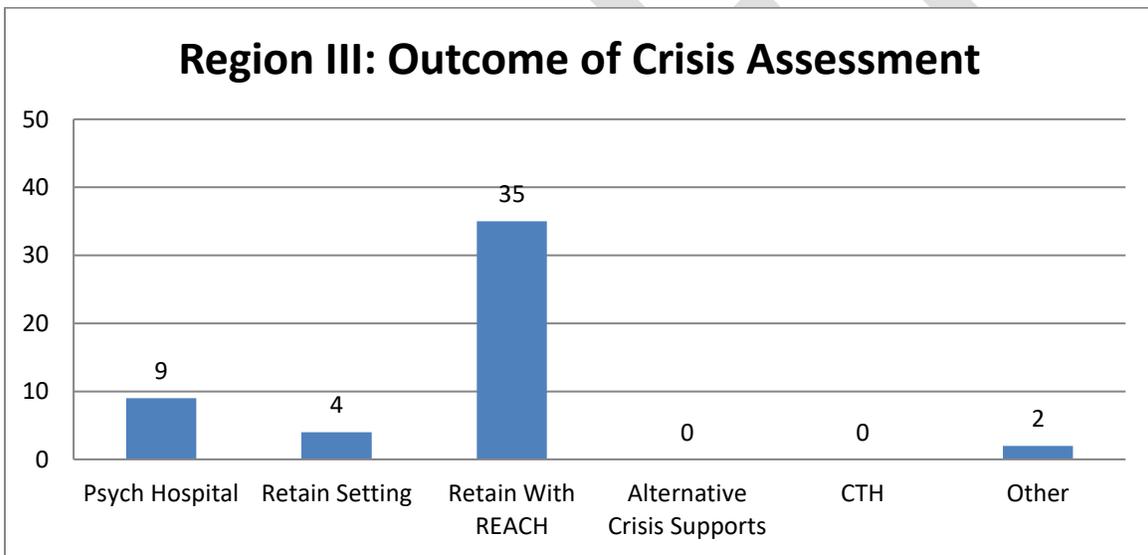
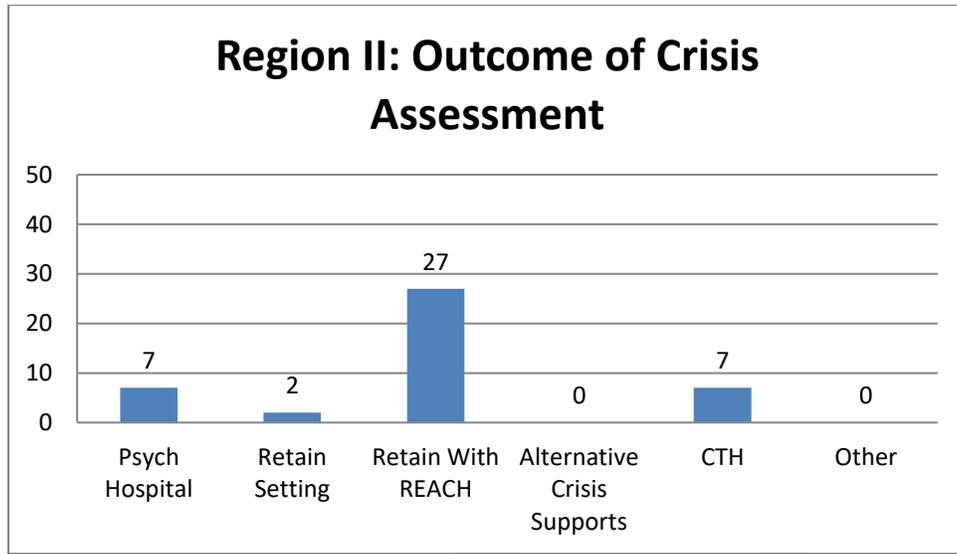
When indicated, the REACH programs are expected to arrive at the physical site of the crisis event, regardless of the nature of the setting. The table above provides a summary of the various locations where mobile crisis assessments took place over the course of the fourth quarter of FY22. The location of assessments listed in the chart includes both those assessments completed by a REACH

staff “in-person” and those completed via telehealth. The location still denotes where the individual was located when the assessment occurred.

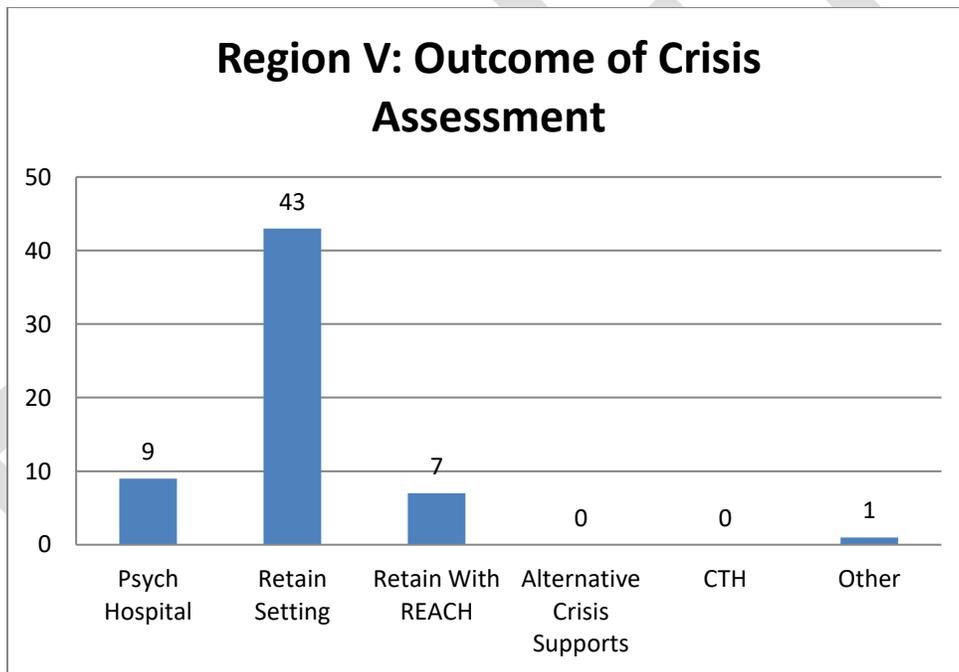
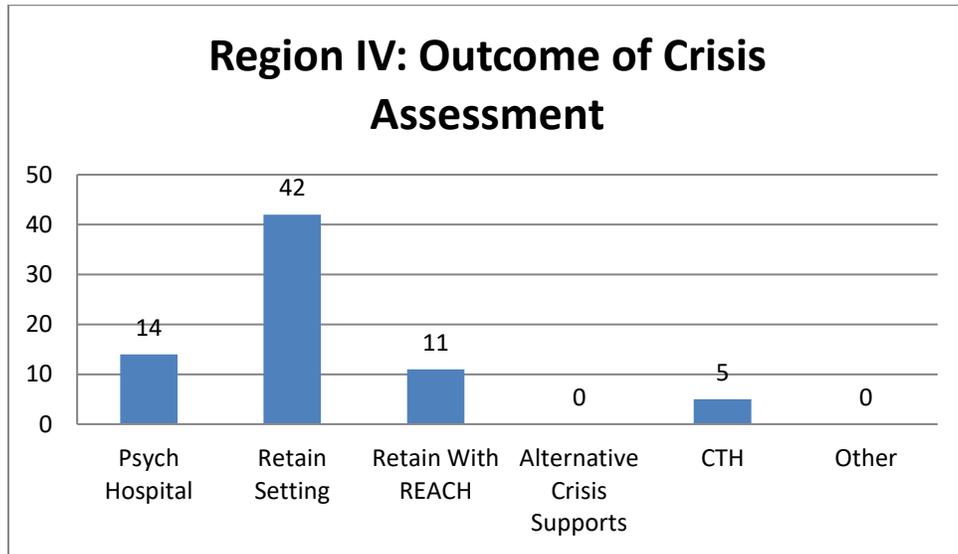
Ideally, when a crisis response occurs, it is hoped that the resulting outcome will be that the child will remain in his/her home with family. While this is not always possible, the REACH programs are very often able to intervene in the moment to prevent out-of-home placement. They can do this by providing immediate in-home support to the family, problem solving a safety plan to stabilize the crisis situation until additional help can be accessed, and by following up with community-based crisis stabilization plans. The charts on the following pages offer a picture of the initial outcome after an in-person crisis response has been dispatched by region. In these charts, “Retain with REACH” means an individual retained their setting while receiving community-based REACH services.



Other=declined REACH services

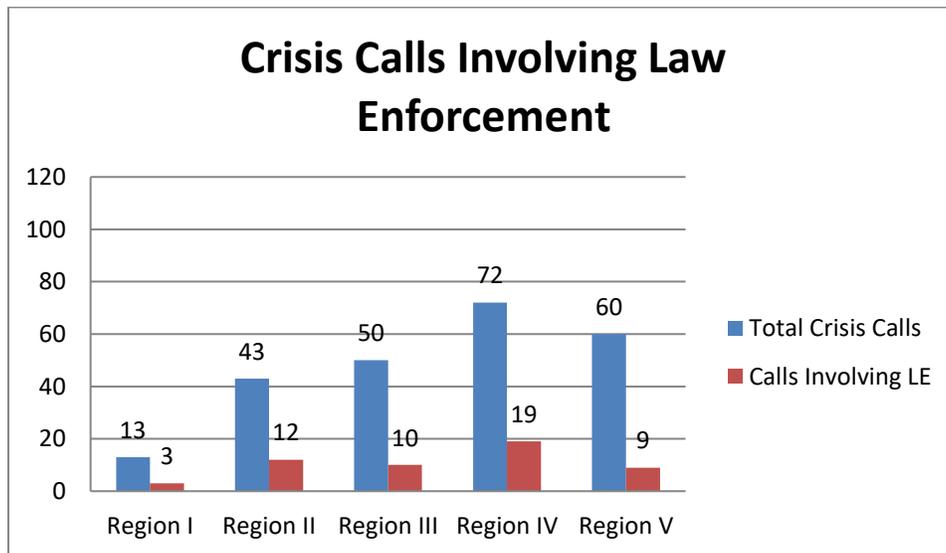


Other=alternative community setting



Other =incarceration

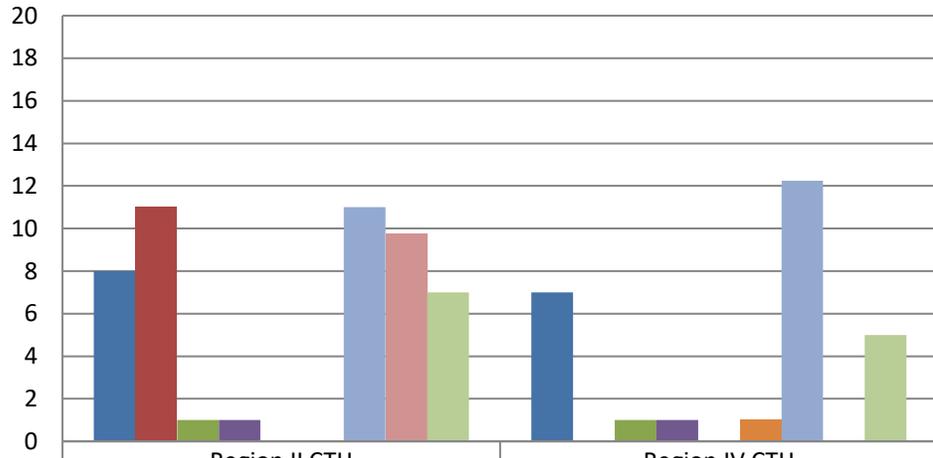
The table below provides a contrast of the total number of crisis calls to total number of crisis calls that involved law enforcement. Approximately 22% of overall crisis calls received involved law enforcement, which is a slight increase from the previous quarter (21%).



Crisis Therapeutic Homes

Two of the five REACH programs now operate a Crisis Therapeutic Home (CTH) for children. The homes are located in Culpeper and Chester, and are operated by the Region II and Region IV program operators, respectively. The home that is in Region II serves primarily Regions I and II, while the home in Region IV serves primarily children from Regions III, IV, and V; with that noted, admissions can be accepted into any home from any region of the state. Information such as type of stay, length of stay, readmissions, and waitlists is presented in the graph on the following page. The data presented on the following page are displayed by the crisis therapeutic home in which the individual received services, as opposed to by the region where the youth resides. The small table that follows outlines the region from which the individual was admitted into one of the two child CTHs.

CTH Utilization: Admissions and Discharges w/in Quarter



	Region II CTH	Region IV CTH
■ Admits/stab	8	7
■ Admits/prevention	11	0
■ Admits/stepdown	1	1
■ Readmits/stab	1	1
■ Readmits/prevention	0	0
■ Readmits/stepdown	0	1
■ Avg. LOS for crisis stab admits/readmits	11	12.25
■ Avg. LOS for prevention admits/readmits	9.73	0
■ Avg. LOS for step-down admits/readmits	7	5

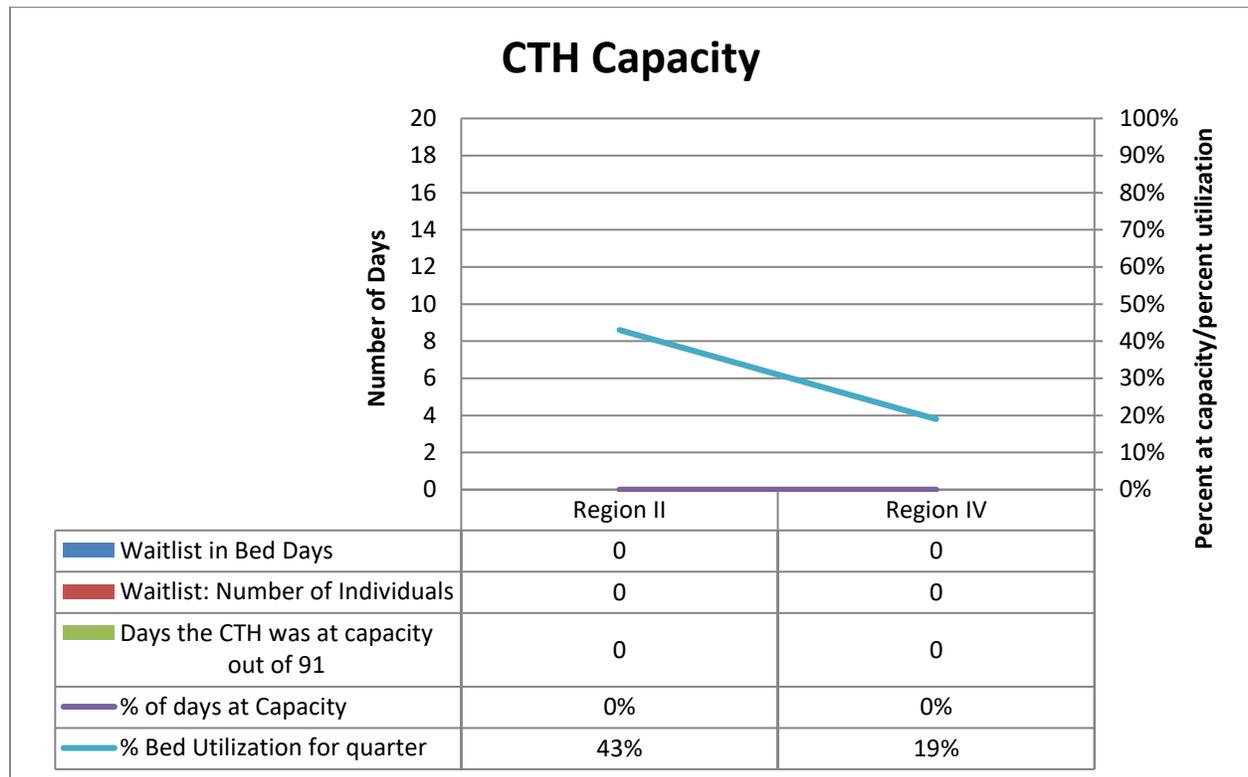
Region	Admits & readmits per region
Region 1	6
Region 2	14
Region 3	1
Region 4	9
Region 5	1

The average length of stay reflected for each type of admission on the above chart (CTH Utilization) is within the expected average length of stay. Across each region operating a child

CTH, there were seven total youth carryover over from a previous quarter. The table below reflects more specific information for each person regarding length of stay, region, and type of admission.

LOS: Individuals Admitted Previously and Discharged w/in Quarter			
Region	Individual	Type of Admission	Total LOS (Days)
2	Person 1	step-down	16 days
2	Person 2	prevention	14 days
2	Person 3	prevention	11 days
2	Person 4	crisis stab	15 days
4	Person 1	crisis stab	28 days
4	Person 2	crisis stab	22 days
4	Person 3	crisis stab	4 days

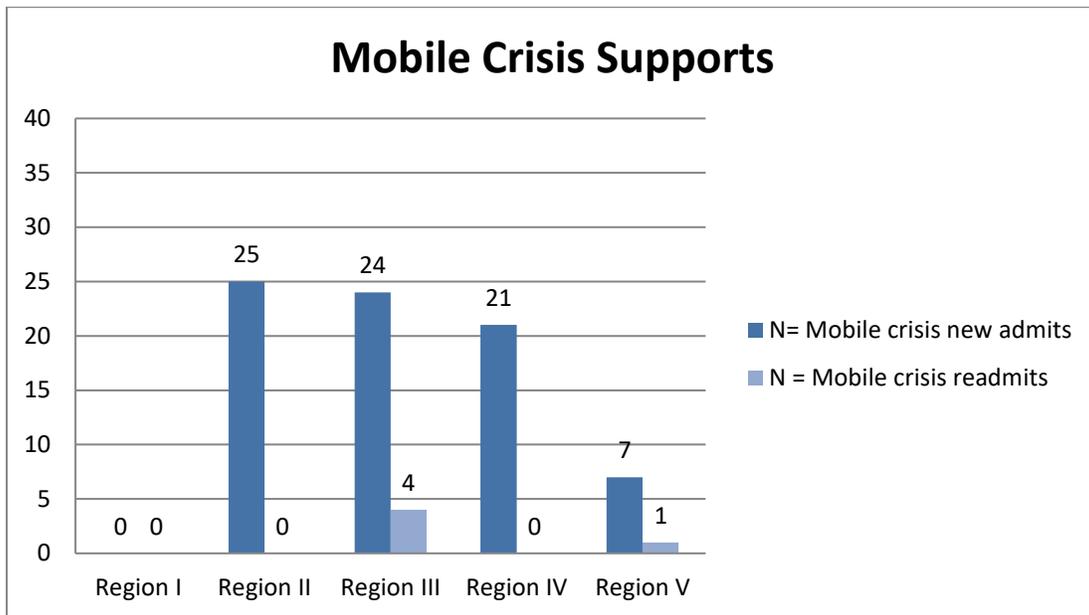
The graph on the next page provides information regarding CTH capacity. Please note that waitlist days are *not* consecutive. This number reflects the cumulative number of days across the quarter when a bed was not available when requested for an *appropriate* admission to the CTH. The information provided in the graph includes both the number of days when the two CTHs were at capacity in the quarter and how many of the beds were utilized. The bed utilization rate for the Crisis Therapeutic Homes was 43% for Region II and 19% for Region IV. Region II had to halt admissions during the quarter due to COVID outbreak; Region IV also had to halt admissions due to staffing shortage.



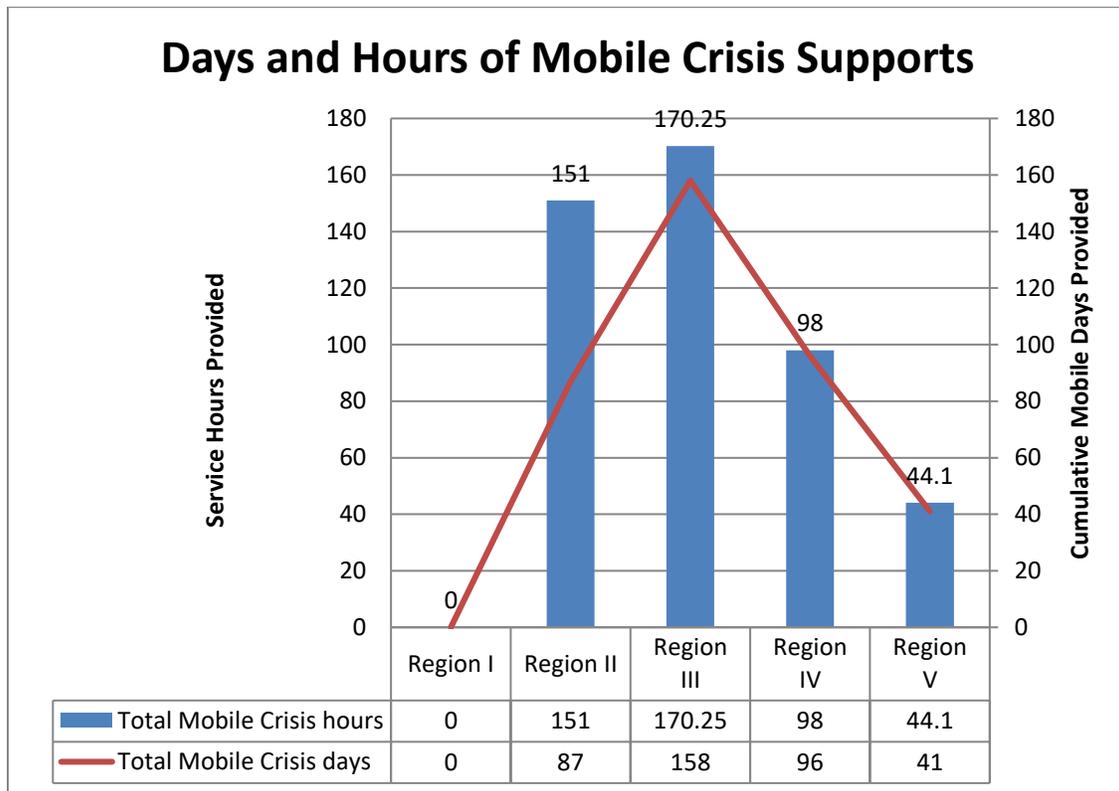
<i>Number of beds used out of beds available</i>	236 out of 546	103 out of 546
--	----------------	----------------

Community Based Mobile Crisis Services

Community-based, mobile crisis supports are one of the key services that the children’s programs provide. These services are provided in the home or community setting as an immediate result of a crisis event. It is especially important to the REACH model because it impacts and benefits not only the child but their immediate support system as well. Generally, these supports are successful in stabilizing the situation and being part of the solution for obviating out-of-home placement. The chart on the next page depicts admissions activity for the community mobile crisis support program.



In addition to collecting information related to the number of admissions into the mobile crisis supports program, data related to service provision is also tabulated. The chart on the following page summarizes both the number of days and hours of crisis intervention and/or stabilization services offered by each region. On the secondary axis, the cumulative number of mobile days provided for families across the quarter is shown.

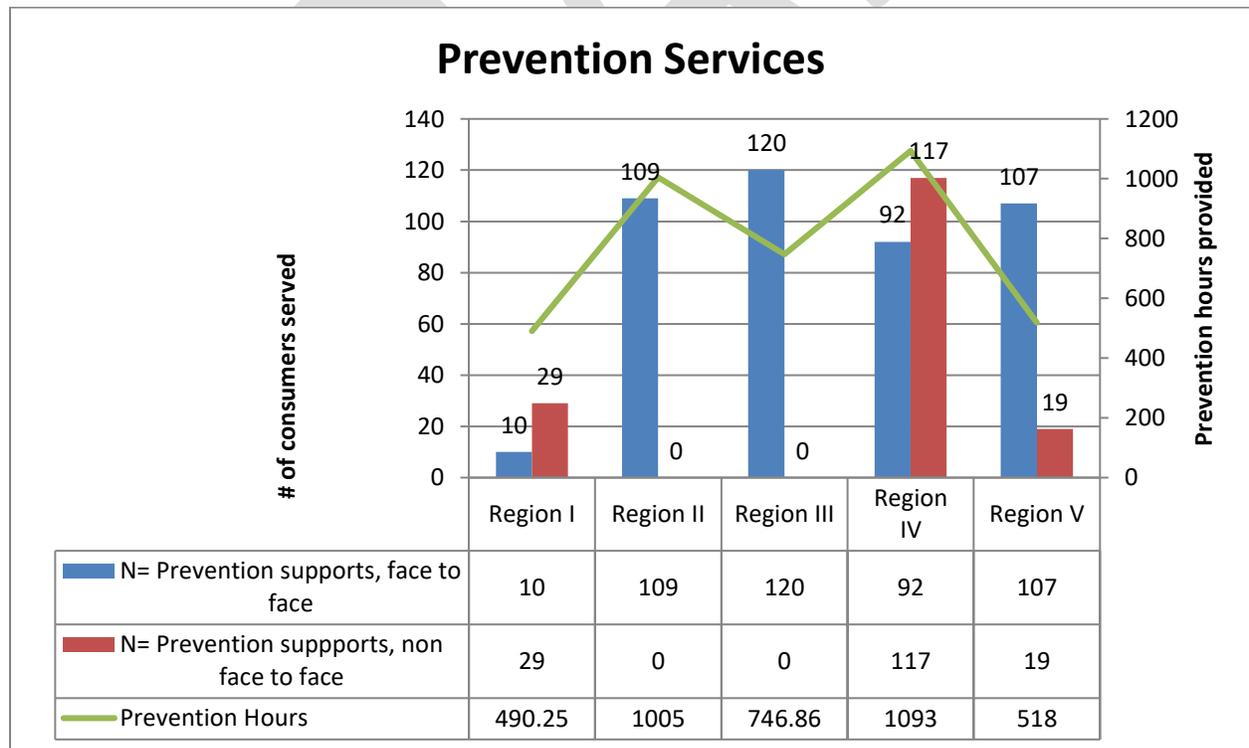


REACH sends clinicians to the homes and schools of individuals to work with them on developing and practicing coping skills. The table below provides information on the range of days across individuals served that mobile crisis supports were in place, the average number of days an individual received mobile crisis supports, and the average number of hours that each individual received per crisis event. Region 1 had one employed mobile crisis staff in training during the latter part of quarter three, and at the time of this report has hired another mobile staff member to resume mobile crisis services. The program is also hiring for an additional two mobile crisis staff personnel.

Service Unit	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V
Range of Days	0	1-4	2-15	1-5	3-10
Average Days/ Case	0	3.5	5.6	4.8	5.1
Average Hours/Day	0	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.1
Average Hours/Case	0	6.0	6.1	4.9	5.5

REACH also provides ongoing community based services to children and their families that is more “preventative” in nature. Mobile prevention services consist of face-to-face, community based services that target deterring future crisis situations via ongoing education and practice on

emerging skills, training on individualized strategies with the support system, and continued linkages and coordination with other necessary services as needed. In comparison to mobile crisis supports, mobile prevention services are provided at a titrated frequency and do not occur as the immediate result of a crisis situation. More specifically, individuals included in mobile prevention services may be those who stepped down from mobile crisis support or those that were referred to the program in a non-crisis situation. At times, prevention services may include individuals who are offered mobile crisis support immediately following a REACH crisis response but do not elect to access REACH services until sometime after the crisis was stabilized. For this quarter due to COVID-19 precautions, some individuals receiving “face to face” prevention service may have received some or all of these services via telehealth. The data in the section “Prevention Services – face to face” does not delineate between the different services deliveries as individuals may have received a mixture of both in person and telehealth. The graph below depicts the following: 1) the number of youth that accessed face to face mobile prevention services; 2) those that were matriculating out of the REACH program based on ongoing stability and may have received brief non face to face prevention services (e.g. telephonic communication); and 3) the total number of prevention hours provided, across each program. These metrics are displayed via the blue column, red column, and green line, respectively, with the green line corresponding to the secondary y-axis.



Short Term Out of Home Prevention Services

Previous quarterly reports have outlined the Commonwealth's goal and progress towards providing a short term out of home prevention service for children. The Commonwealth has gone through multiple request for proposal (RFP) processes and has contracted with two different providers to deliver this service. At the time of this report, one provider has commenced serving the youth population. The other provider has not had success at this time in securing appropriate staffing to be able to accept referrals into service. This service is a short term (no more than 7-10 days targeted), out of home service that offers a break from the current family home environment to mitigate a larger crisis situation and avoid the need for longer-term out of home placement. Referrals for the service come directly from the REACH program, with families that enroll their child receiving therapeutic services towards the youth's individual support plan, along with collaboration and support from the REACH crisis program. Though only one service provider is currently operational, referrals can be accepted from across the Commonwealth, with services being delivered in Regions IV and V.

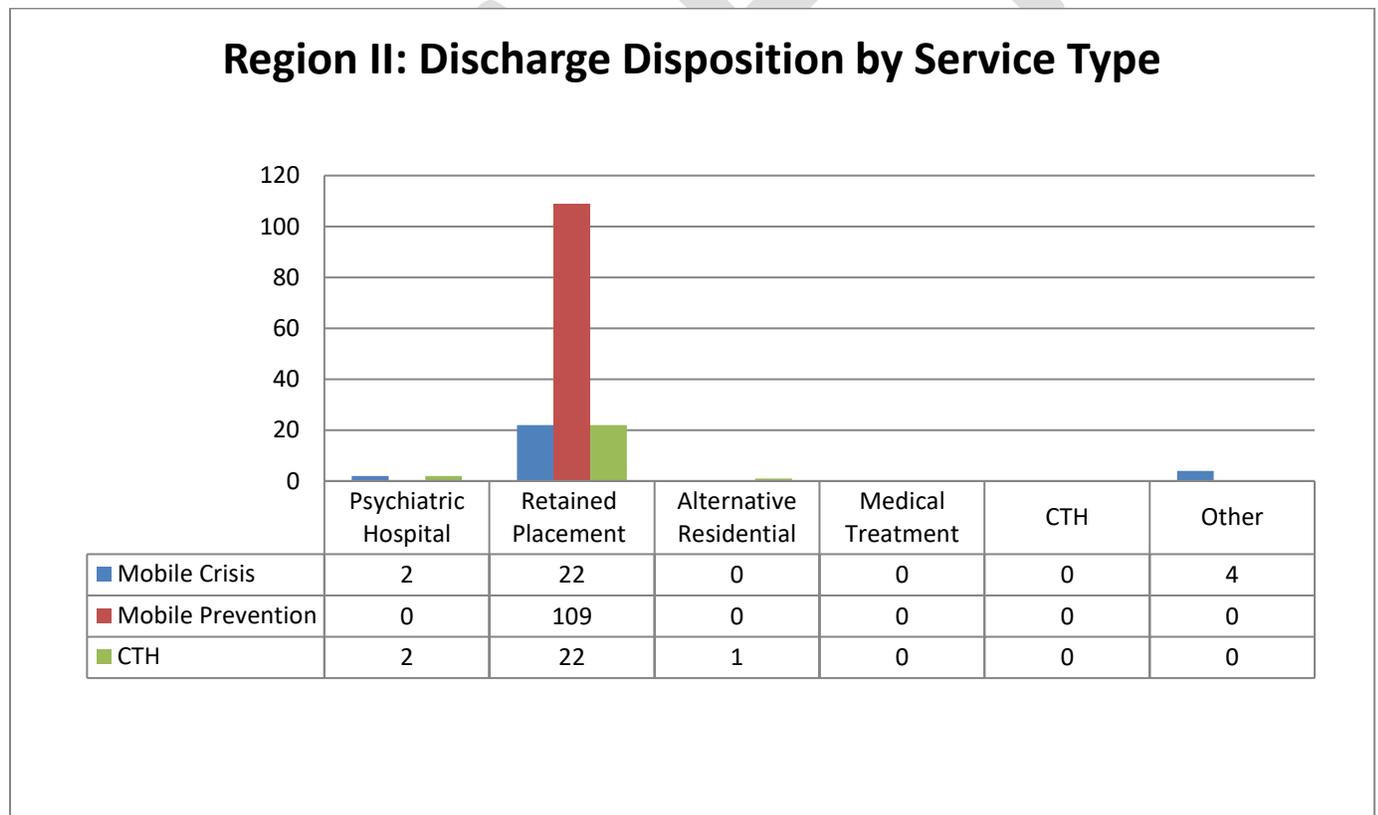
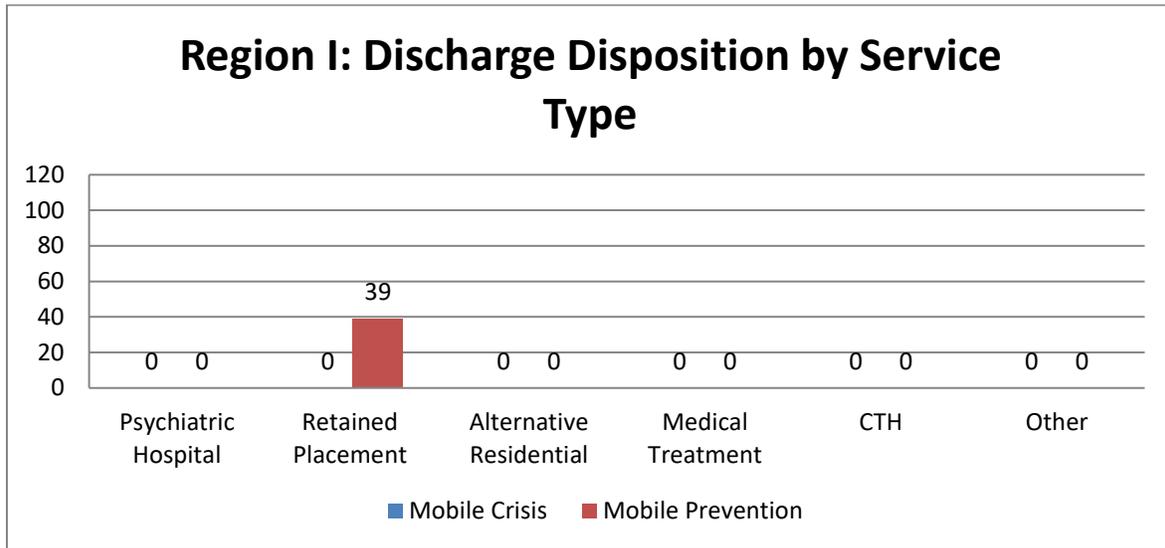
During FY22Q4, there were 5 referrals for service, with 3 of the referrals resulting in service. Service data for the youth that accessed services are tabled below. Of the two referrals that have not yet resulted in service enrollment, the provider and family were working to schedule an admission date at the time of this report.

Admitting region	LOS	Service outcome
1	8 days	New residential setting
4	2 days	Retained setting
4	1 day	Retained setting

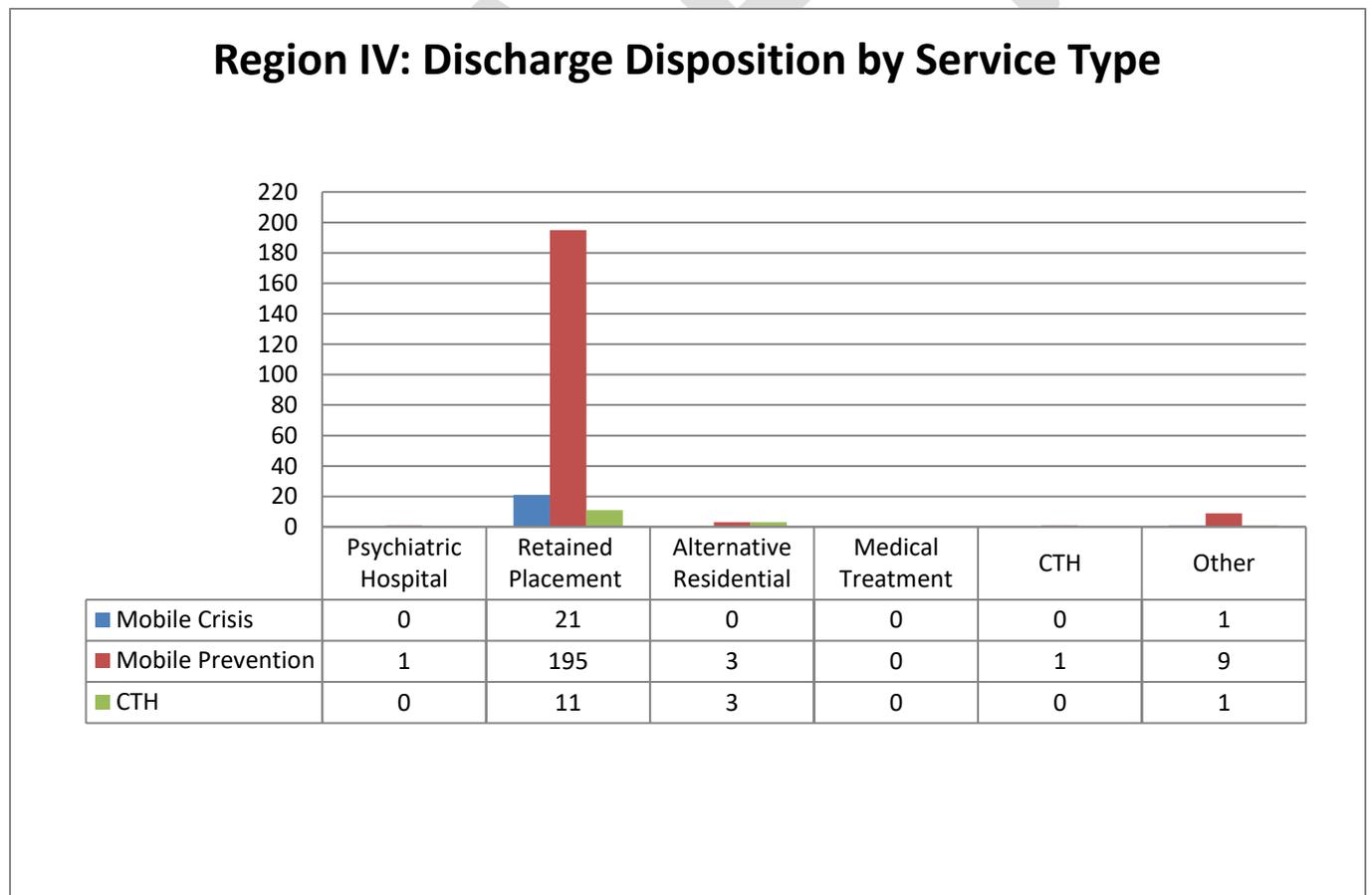
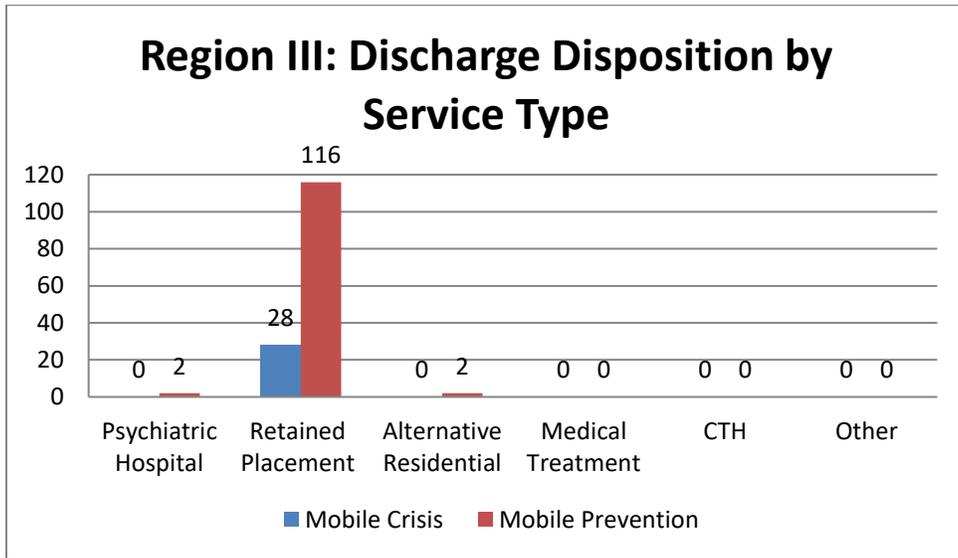
Crisis Service Outcomes/Dispositions

Maintaining residential stability and community integration is one of the primary goals of the REACH programs. The graphs on the following pages provide a summary of outcome data for community mobile crisis and prevention support services. Based upon mobile crisis support outcomes for children, approximately 94% of children were able to avoid psychiatric hospitalization with the provision of mobile crisis supports. Based upon reported data of mobile prevention supports, approximately 99% were also able to avoid psychiatric hospitalization. For CTH services, approximately 95% were able to avoid hospitalization. These data suggest that community based REACH supports are overall effective in helping families and their children through times of crisis and in maintaining stabilization post-crisis such that placement in the community can be maintained.

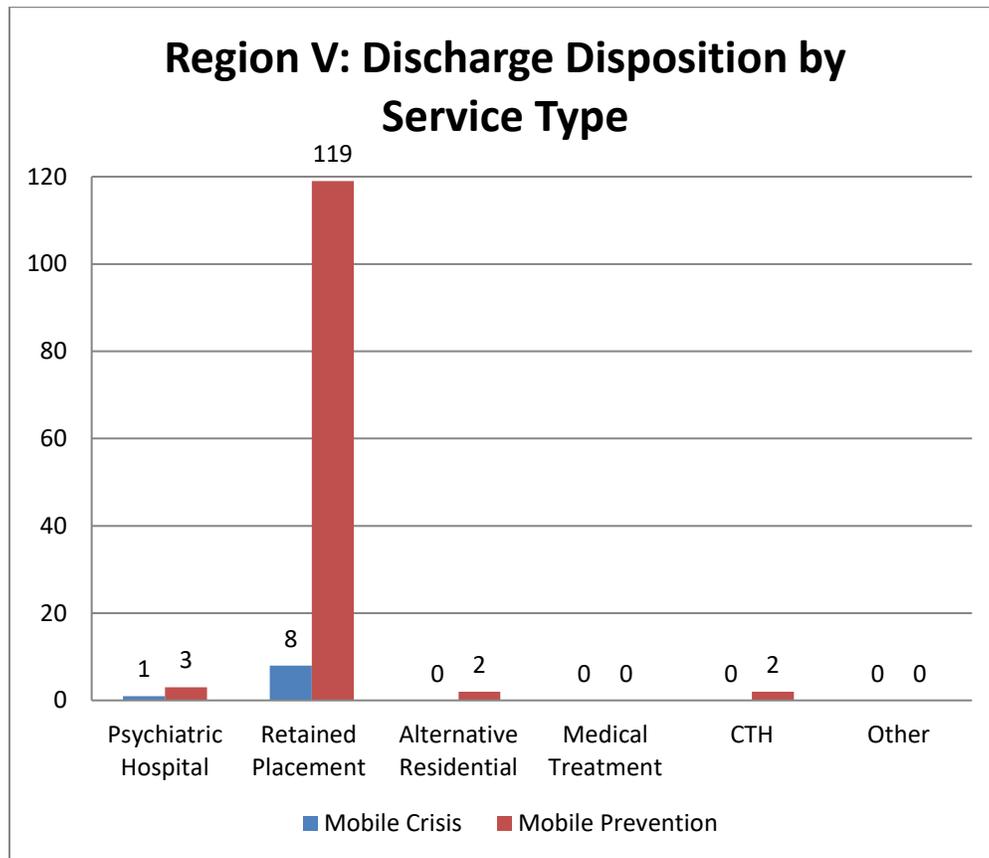
The graphs on the following pages display the outcomes of both mobile crisis and mobile prevention services across each REACH program.



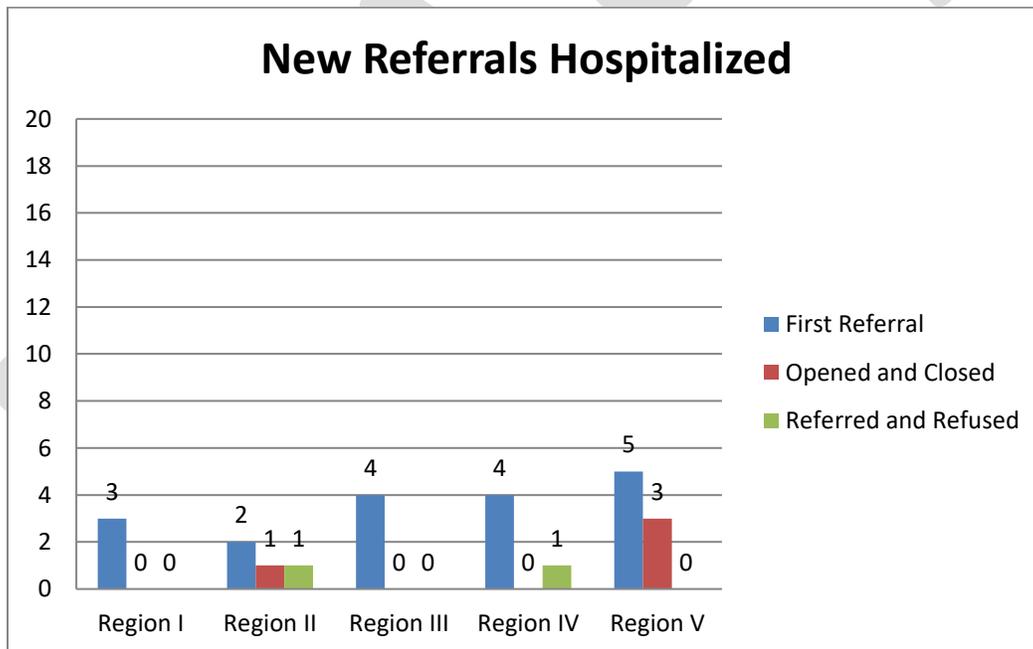
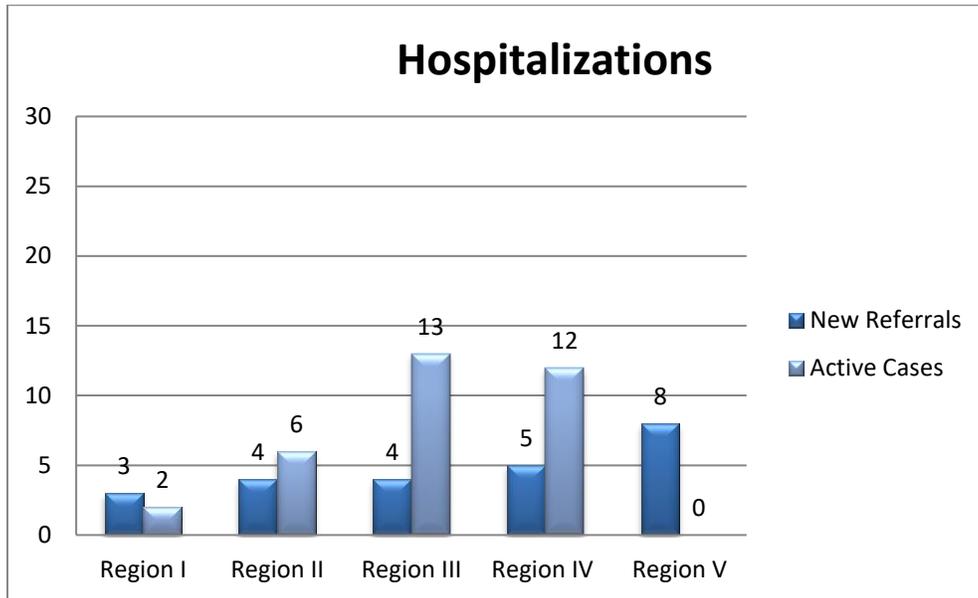
Region II: Includes 4 carryovers for mobile crisis into the next quarter



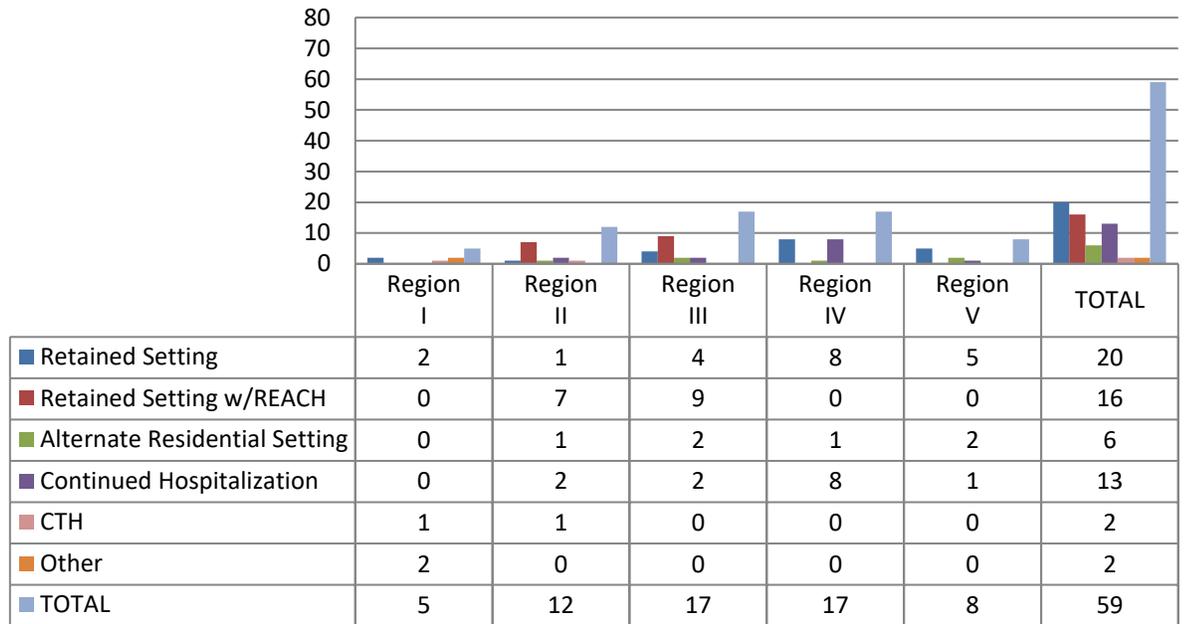
Region IV: mobile supports includes 1 remains admitted; 1 will carry over into next quarter; prevention includes 9 closed due to lack of engagement; CTH includes 1 remains admitted



The three graphs that follow display hospitalizations for new referrals and active cases, hospitalizations for new referrals, and known hospitalization dispositions, respectively. While the REACH programs remain actively involved with all hospitalized cases *when they are aware of this disposition and have parental consent to provide service*, they may not always be apprised that a REACH client has been hospitalized or that an individual with DD has entered inpatient treatment. While the Commonwealth Center for Children and Adolescents educates families about the children’s REACH programs, many families elect not to access this service.



Known Hospital Dispositions



Region 2 shows more dispositions than persons due to one person having been hospitalized 3 times

SERVICE ELEMENTS

Each of the five regional REACH programs provides an array of services to children and families enrolled. These services include prevention and education services, assessment services, and consultation services. A compliance indicator target has been set for mobile crisis services that *86% of families and providers will receive training in implementing CEPPs*. Outside of trainings that are scheduled for the upcoming quarter, the combined REACH programs trained providers/families on 93% of mobile crisis CEPPs this quarter (note: for any programs that had carryovers from the previous quarter, a CEPP and training was provided, though this is not included in the calculation or table below). The tables that follow summarize the services provided for mobile crisis and CTH services.

REACH Quarterly Report: Children
 Quarter 4: FY2022

Service Type Provided: Mobile Crisis Support					
Service Type	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V
Comprehensive Evaluation	0	25	28	21	8
Consultation	0	25	28	21	8
Crisis Education Prevention Plan	0	20	24	20	6
Family/Provider Training	0	15	24	20	8

Region II: four CEPPs will be developed and offered training in upcoming quarter; 1 family declined the CEPP; two families declined all REACH services; 1 family declined CEPP training; 2 families declined MS after the first session; training; Region IV: 1 will carry over to next quarter; Region V: 1 from previous quarter

Service Type Provided: Crisis Stabilization (CTH)		
Service Type	Region II	Region IV
Comprehensive Evaluation	9	8
Consultation	9	8
Crisis Education Prevention Plan	8	8
Family/Provider Training	6	8

Region II: 2 due to premature/unexpected discharges; 2 no response from family to schedule training

Service Type Provided: Planned Prevention (CTH)		
Service Type	Region II	Region IV
Comprehensive Evaluation	11	0
Consultation	11	0
Crisis Education Prevention Plan	9	0
Family/Provider Training	8	0

Region II: trainings-1 discharged within a few hours; 1 unexpected discharge; CEPP development due to 1 declined the training; 1 discharged within a few hours; 1 unexpected discharge

Service Type Provided: Crisis Step Down (CTH)		
Service Type	Region II	Region IV
Comprehensive Evaluation	1	2
Consultation	1	2
Crisis Education Prevention Plan	1	2
Family/Provider Training	1	2

REACH Training Activities

The Children’s REACH programs are working to expand their role as a training resource for the community of support for children and families impacted by developmental disability. The table on the next page provides a summary of attendance numbers for various trainings completed by the Children’s REACH programs. These trainings target the information needed by professionals in various work settings to work effectively with individuals with DD.

Training Activity	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Totals
CIT/Police: #Trained	14	72	10	40	42	178
Case Manager/Support Coordinator: # Trained	0	19	246	55	24	344
Emergency Service Workers: #Trained	0	72	29	2	14	117
Family: # Trained	7	0	0	0	7	14
Hospital Staff: # Trained	0	0	0	0	1	1
DD Provider: # Trained	0	123	54	78	17	272
Other Community Partners: #Trained	22	39	75	33	0	169
Totals	43	325	414	208	105	1095

Note: “Other” includes the following: mental health providers, CSB staff. Duplicate counts with Children for training in Regions II, III, IV, and V.

Summary

This report provides a summary of data for the regional children’s REACH programs for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2022. The statewide Children’s REACH programs are functioning well and are actively serving children and families in crisis. As has been the case throughout the pandemic, the regional programs have continued to face many challenges due to COVID-19. Though there have been regional differences based on the level of outbreaks and percent positivity trends within regions, the programs have worked to maintain in-person responses as much as possible with the implementation of COVID-19 precautions. The children’s out of home crisis prevention service had five referrals for service, with 3 of the referrals resulting in service. This service also had its first admission from Region 1 catchment area during this quarter. As noted in the introduction to this report, REACH Region I children’s program was operated by Horizon Behavioral Health through the end of December 2021, and at the time of this report has transitioned to the Region I Regional Office that is located in Region 10 CSB. The transition and related staffing has impacted service provision; however, this program has made strides in replenishing staffing supply to address this in the upcoming quarter.

Overall, the program continues to move forward in support of the mission for a full spectrum of crisis, prevention, and habilitation services to be offered to children in Virginia with a

developmental disability. Much has been accomplished within the area of children's crisis services, and the path ahead appears to be clear in terms of defining next steps. The Department remains committed to fulfilling its mission to have a continuum of qualified care for children with developmental disabilities and their families.

DRAFT